

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2 FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

3 EDWARD JOSEPH MCNATT,  
4 Plaintiff

5 v.

6 JUDGE OLIVER J. LOBAUGH  
et al.,  
7 Defendant

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:  
: No. CA 05-124E  
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9 Hearing in the above-captioned matter held on  
10 Thursday, June 29, 2006, commencing at 9:57 a.m., before The  
11 Honorable Susan Paradise Baxter, at the United States  
12 Courthouse, Courtroom C, 617 State Street, Erie,  
13 Pennsylvania 16501.

14  
15 For the Plaintiff:

16 Thomas W. Patton, Esquire  
17 Federal Public Defender's Office  
18 1111 Renaissance Centre  
1001 State Street  
19 Erie, Pennsylvania 16501

20 For the Defendant:

21 Brenda Servidio, Esquire  
22 Venango County District Attorney's Office  
1168 Liberty Street  
23 Franklin, Pennsylvania 16323  
24

25 Reported by Heather E. Nass  
Ferguson & Holdnack Reporting, Inc.

1 JUDGE BAXTER: This is the case of Edward Joseph McNatt  
2 versus Judge Oliver J. Lobaugh, et al., Civil Action No. 05-124  
3 Erie. I asked that we have an evidentiary hearing based upon a  
4 request by Mr. McNatt when he was in front of me in a telephonic  
5 hearing on his motion for a hearing. So, he basically won that  
6 argument and at that point Mr. Patton requested -- looked at the  
7 material and requested appointment and which I did that.

8 I have spoken to both counsel prior to the hearing to  
9 get a framework of how we would proceed. It's my understanding  
10 that there will not be evidence taken by way of testimony today,  
11 but we will, in fact, be arguing the case. So, I will turn to  
12 Mr. Patton since you are the Petitioner.

13 MR. PATTON: Thank you, Your Honor.

14 JUDGE BAXTER: Is there a problem, do you need a  
15 minute?

16 MR. PATTON: No, that's fine. I would like to try and  
17 lay out for the record, so that it's clear for everyone, and to  
18 make sure that everyone is in agreement as to procedurally what  
19 has happened in the case.

20 Mr. McNatt was convicted in Venango County under two  
21 separate docket numbers. One being 182 of 1998 and one being  
22 183 of 1998. In the 182 case he was charged with forgery, theft  
23 by deception, I believe it's bad checks and conspiracy. That  
24 charge was based on passing a forged check to an establishment  
25 in Venango County and it was charged to have occurred on July

1 14th of 1997.

2 In the second information at 183 of '98, Mr. McNatt was  
3 charged with committing an offense on or about Wednesday, the  
4 6th day of August of 1997. Four counts of passing a bad check  
5 while those checks alleged to have been passed at a particular  
6 business in Venango County, and that business was Henry's  
7 Riverside Market. He was then charged with theft by deception  
8 for unlawfully and intentionally obtaining or withholding the  
9 property of another by deception, in that he created or  
10 reinforced a false impression as to law, value, intention or  
11 other state of mind, to wit, he did the acts described in the  
12 bad checks charges. So the theft by deception --

13 JUDGE BAXTER: What's that charge, that's a bad check  
14 charge?

15 MR. PATTON: No, that's the theft by deception charge,  
16 Your Honor. The conduct constituting the offense was basically  
17 obtaining property by creating a false impression.

18 JUDGE BAXTER: Okay.

19 MR. PATTON: By passing the actual bad checks, it's the  
20 bad checks that created the false impression.

21 JUDGE BAXTER: I'll be turning to the DA many times on  
22 this because I don't know Pennsylvania criminal law.

23 MR. PATTON: Basically, passing the bad checks that  
24 were not -- that actually did not belong to Mr. McNatt. He  
25 signed someone else's name to them, passed them. And so, in

1 fact, the theft by deception charge incorporated into it the acts  
2 that constituted the first four counts of passing bad checks.

3 JUDGE BAXTER: Okay. And that was four counts.

4 MR. PATTON: There were four counts of bad checks.

5 JUDGE BAXTER: Okay.

6 MR. PATTON: Which made the theft by deception count  
7 five. And then there was also a count of receiving stolen  
8 property, which was again based on the same conduct, that is,  
9 receiving property from Henry's Riverside Market by passing the  
10 bad checks.

11 Ultimately, Mr. McNatt pled guilty to the first count  
12 of the Case No. 182 of 1998 which was a forgery charge. Which  
13 was charged, again, as occurring on the 14th day of July of  
14 1997, passing a forged check at Peddler's Village.

15 He then pled guilty to the theft by deception charge in  
16 Case No. 183 of 1998. Ultimately, Mr. McNatt was -- well, at  
17 the change of plea, when the factual basis was -- well, when the  
18 charges were explained to Mr. McNatt, it was explained to him --

19 JUDGE BAXTER: This is the complete colloquy.

20 MR. PATTON: That's correct, Your Honor.

21 JUDGE BAXTER: Which was when?

22 MR. PATTON: September 15th of 1998. He was told --  
23 the Court informed him as follows: "Count 5 at CR-183, theft by  
24 deception, alleged that you did on August 6th, 1997, at  
25 Riverside, obtain property, in this case, probably money or

1 groceries, by deception. And you created a false impression as  
2 to your authority to write the checks and as to whether or not  
3 the checks were good and honored by the drawer to approve them.  
4 They would have to prove that to get you for theft by deception;  
5 do you understand that." And Mr. McNatt answered, "Yes, Your  
6 Honor." And the Court then asked, "And are you confessing to  
7 those offenses substantially as they charged?" Mr. McNatt  
8 answered, "Yes."

9 The Judge then asked defense counsel to provide a  
10 factual basis for the plea. The defense counsel said, "Taking  
11 you back to the time period between, as the Court has mentioned,  
12 July 14th of 1997 and August 6th, 1997. Did you, in fact, write  
13 checks to yourself under your true name and sign the back of  
14 those checks under a false name?" Mr. McNatt said, "I signed  
15 the front of the checks with the false name." And the defense  
16 counsel asked, "So you did use a name other than your own."  
17 Mr. McNatt answered, "Yes."

18 And the defense counsel said, "Passing any of these  
19 checks to a certain establishment." Mr. McNatt said, "Yes."  
20 The defense counsel asked, "Riverside." And Mr. McNatt  
21 responds -- and it says Beddler's Village in the transcript, I  
22 believe it's actually Peddler's Village. And the defense  
23 counsel asked, "Did you receive property?" And Mr. McNatt said,  
24 "Yes." The defense counsel asked, "What type of property?" And  
25 Mr. McNatt says, "Cash and merchandise." And that was the

1 factual basis that was provided for both counts, actually.

2 JUDGE BAXTER: Is this a different attorney from the  
3 PCRA attorney?

4 MR. PATTON: Yes.

5 JUDGE BAXTER: And who is this attorney?

6 MR. PATTON: This is Blair H. Hindman, H-I-N-D-M-A-N.

7 JUDGE BAXTER: Thank you.

8 MR. PATTON: Mr. McNatt was, obviously, then sentenced  
9 following his plea. He was sentenced to Count No. 183 of 1988 to  
10 a term of imprisonment of 16 to 60 months.

11 JUDGE BAXTER: Let's go back. So he pled to two  
12 counts, one at each information number in the case number.

13 MR. PATTON: That is correct. He pled to the forgery  
14 counts in the 182 of '98 which involved a check at Peddler's  
15 Village.

16 JUDGE BAXTER: That was Count 1, was there more than  
17 one forgery count? So Count 1 of 182 and Count 5 of 183.

18 MR. PATTON: Correct. For the 183 count, the theft by  
19 deception, he was sentenced to 16 months to 60 months with the  
20 effective date of that sentence being October 20th of 1998.  
21 Meaning, that is the date this sentence began running.

22 In the second -- or excuse me, the forgery count in 182  
23 of '98, Mr. McNatt was sentenced to 16 months to 84 months which  
24 was made consecutive to the sentence he received on the theft by  
25 deception. So, he received a total of 32 months to 144-month

1 sentence.

2 JUDGE BAXTER: And the max date of that?

3 MR. PATTON: Is October 20th of 2010.

4 JUDGE BAXTER: Okay.

5 MR. PATTON: Prior to the time that Mr. McNatt had pled  
6 guilty and was sentenced in Venango County he had also had some  
7 related charges in Lackawanna County. In Lackawanna County  
8 Mr. McNatt had been charged with forgery for writing a bad check  
9 and theft by unlawful taking for stealing a checkbook.

10 Now, the checkbook he was charged with stealing in  
11 Lackawanna County was the source of the checks that Mr. McNatt  
12 passed in Venango that served as the basis for the Venango  
13 County charges.

14 However, the charges in Lackawanna County were for  
15 separate checks than the ones that were involved in Venango  
16 County. And, ultimately, in Lackawanna County Mr. McNatt pled  
17 guilty to one count of forgery for forging one of the checks  
18 that came from the checkbook that was stolen. But that check is  
19 different than any of the checks that formed the basis of the  
20 Venango County charges.

21 Mr. McNatt had an outstanding arrest warrant in  
22 Lackawanna County in an unrelated retail theft charge. And I  
23 believe what the records would show is that on July 20th of 1997  
24 Mr. McNatt was actually arrested on that outstanding warrant,  
25 was placed in the Lackawanna County jail on that date, July 20th

1 of 1997, and remained in the Lackawanna -- he actually has never  
2 been free since that time. He has been incarcerated either  
3 originally serving the sentence that he received out at the  
4 Lackawanna County jail and then switching over to the sentences  
5 in Venango County. He has never been free of custody since July  
6 20th of 1997.

7 JUDGE BAXTER: All right. How long was he in  
8 Lackawanna?

9 MR. PATTON: He was in the jail until December 2nd of  
10 1997, before he got turned over to the Department of Corrections  
11 and then he went into their custody.

12 We have contacted the Lackawanna County prison and have  
13 a letter from them giving us the dates that he was incarcerated  
14 in their facility. And they state that he was there from  
15 February 9th of 1997 through February 19th of 1997 then came  
16 back in on July 20th of 1997 and stayed there until December 2nd  
17 of 1997. And the release from the Lackawanna County jail on  
18 December 2nd of 1997 would have been his release from the  
19 Lackawanna County jail to the Pennsylvania Department of  
20 Corrections to serve the sentence he received in Lackawanna  
21 County.

22 JUDGE BAXTER: Okay.

23 MR. PATTON: No direct appeal was taken from  
24 Mr. McNatt's convictions and sentences in Venango County.

25 JUDGE BAXTER: Did he move to withdraw his guilty plea



1       there at any time? Was that a guilty plea?

2               MR. PATTON: He did not and has not at any time filed a  
3       motion to withdraw the guilty plea. He did file a motion asking  
4       for permission to file post-trial motions and a direct appeal  
5       nunc pro tunc.

6               JUDGE BAXTER: In Lackawanna?

7               MR. PATTON: No, in Venango County.

8               JUDGE BAXTER: Did he plead to those charges there?

9               MR. PATTON: Yes.

10              JUDGE BAXTER: He pled to those.

11              MR. PATTON: Correct.

12              JUDGE BAXTER: And you are saying he had no direct  
13       appeal on those charges.

14              MR. PATTON: He had no direct appeal on those charges,  
15       but he also did not have any direct appeal on the Venango County  
16       charges.

17              JUDGE BAXTER: All right. And he was sentenced in  
18       Lackawanna on December 2nd.

19              MR. PATTON: No, he was sentenced, actually, on  
20       November 24th of 1997.

21              JUDGE BAXTER: And what was that sentence?

22              MR. PATTON: He got sentenced in two cases in  
23       Lackawanna County, Your Honor. On the forgery count he got 17 to  
24       36 months. He also had an unrelated retail theft that he  
25       received a sentence of nine to 36 months on.

1 JUDGE BAXTER: Were those -- I think they're  
2 consecutive if they're not --

3 MR. PATTON: They were ordered consecutive.

4 JUDGE BAXTER: Okay.

5 MR. PATTON: Now, if you take the Lackawanna County  
6 sentences -- but part of the sentencing in Venango County was a  
7 request by defense counsel to make the Venango County sentence  
8 concurrent with the Lackawanna County sentence. In effect what  
9 Judge Lobaugh did by making the effective date of the Venango  
10 County sentences October 20th of 1998, made them partially  
11 concurrent. Judge Lobaugh could have ordered that the Venango  
12 County sentences be completely consecutive to the Lackawanna  
13 County sentence, but he did not do that.

14 JUDGE BAXTER: Okay.

15 MR. PATTON: Now, he also did not make them completely  
16 concurrent because he made the effective date of the Venango  
17 County October 20th of 1998.

18 JUDGE BAXTER: But the maximum has -- I mean the  
19 maximum of the two sentences in Lackawanna County would have been  
20 seven years; is that correct, six years?

21 MR. PATTON: Six years.

22 JUDGE BAXTER: And that would have expired several  
23 years ago.

24 MR. PATTON: Correct.

25 JUDGE BAXTER: Okay. When was he charged in Venango

1 County?

2 MR. PATTON: The charges were filed -- I have to find  
3 the Criminal Complaint, Your Honor.

4 JUDGE BAXTER: By the way, Mr. Patton, if you want to  
5 come up to the podium here. I have the County's information, but  
6 they don't have the date on them.

7 MR. PATTON: I have the Criminal Complaints somewhere,  
8 Your Honor.

9 JUDGE BAXTER: These are what I have and there's no  
10 date on them.

11 MS. SERVIDIO: This was filed on September 16th of  
12 1997.

13 JUDGE BAXTER: September 16th. So, was the Judge in  
14 Lackawanna County aware of the charges in Venango County?  
15 Mr. McNatt says yes.

16 MR. PATTON: I don't know that.

17 JUDGE BAXTER: It's not reflected in the transcript of  
18 his sentencing or --

19 MR. PATTON: No, I don't know from reviewing any of the  
20 documents whether or not the Judge in Lackawanna County knew of  
21 the Venango County charges.

22 JUDGE BAXTER: All right. He wasn't transferred at any  
23 time while he was in Lackawanna jail to Venango County.

24 MR. PATTON: No, that didn't occur until he was in the  
25 Department of Corrections. Actually, I think the transfer orders

1 are actually attached to the order of the County and I believe  
2 those are all directed to the Department of Corrections.

3 JUDGE BAXTER: Okay. All right, go ahead.

4 MR. PATTON: So, as far as the Lackawanna County stuff  
5 is concerned, none of these -- the habeas petition that we're on  
6 today is not challenging any of the convictions out of Lackawanna  
7 County -- or sentences out of Lackawanna County. But I just  
8 wanted to give that background, so the Court has it and also  
9 because the date of his arrest in Lackawanna County on the  
10 outstanding warrant, that date being July 20th of 1998, plays an  
11 important role in the grounds for relief raised in the habeas  
12 petition challenging the Venango County charges.

13 JUDGE BAXTER: I understand.

14 MR. PATTON: So focusing back on the Venango County  
15 charges, there was not a direct appeal filed, although, it is our  
16 position that one was requested to be filed, but there's no  
17 question that one was not filed. Mr. McNatt, himself, filed a  
18 pro se motion to be allowed to file postsentencing motions and a  
19 direct appeal, but nunc pro tunc, but that was denied.

20 JUDGE BAXTER: How long after his sentencing did he do  
21 that?

22 MR. PATTON: I believe it was in February that he filed  
23 the motion to be allowed to file nunc pro tunc.

24 JUDGE BAXTER: And that was how long after his  
25 sentencing?

1 MR. PATTON: The sentencing was October 20th of 1998.

2 JUDGE BAXTER: So in February of '99 he filed them.

3 MR. PATTON: February 17th of 1999 it was filed. And  
4 that motion was attached to Venango County's Answers to the  
5 petition at Tab 15 and it's file stamped February 17th of 1999.  
6 That was denied on March 12th, 1999 by Judge Lobaugh. Mr. McNatt  
7 did file a PCRA Petition in Venango County. He had an attorney  
8 appointed to represent him, a William Cisek, that's C-I-S-E-K.

9 There was a period of time where Mr. McNatt continued  
10 to file some pro se filings with Venango County because he was  
11 frustrated with Mr. Cisek's failure to file documents. Judge  
12 Lobaugh --

13 JUDGE BAXTER: This is the PCRA he filed in '04.

14 MR. PATTON: Correct.

15 JUDGE BAXTER: So he filed nothing on his own after his  
16 attempt in 1998 to file nunc pro tunc postsentencing motions and  
17 appeals.

18 MR. PATTON: No, he did not file anything himself in  
19 Venango County until the PCRA Petition.

20 JUDGE BAXTER: Until the 2004 petition. Okay. And he  
21 was frustrated with Mr. Cisek's failure to contact him.

22 MR. PATTON: Correct. Judge Lobaugh at one point filed  
23 an order saying that he would not allow Mr. McNatt hybrid  
24 representation and therefore, basically, denied any pro se  
25 filings Mr. McNatt had filed without reaching their merits,

1 finding that he, he being Mr. McNatt, was represented by  
2 Mr. Cisek. And therefore, he could file anything he wanted file  
3 through Mr. Cisek.

4 There was a videoconference held in response to  
5 Mr. McNatt's request that Mr. Cisek be removed from the case.  
6 Mr. McNatt ultimately agreed to allow Mr. Cisek to continue to  
7 represent him. There was then a second videoconference held,  
8 again it was going to address the issue of Mr. McNatt's  
9 unhappiness with Mr. Cisek. But at that -- or during that  
10 videoconference, or immediately prior to it, Mr. Cisek filed a  
11 new merit letter with the Court saying that he did not believe  
12 that there were meritorious issues raised in the PCRA Petition.

13 Judge Lobaugh eventually entered an order indicating  
14 his intention to dismiss the PCRA Petition without having a  
15 hearing. Mr. McNatt filed a response to that, but on January  
16 31st of 2006 Judge Lobaugh dismissed the PCRA Petition and  
17 informed Mr. McNatt of his rights to appeal that denial.  
18 Mr. McNatt then did file a notice of appeal with the Superior  
19 Court and that appeal is currently pending. Mr. McNatt's brief  
20 has been filed with the Superior Court. The Commonwealth's  
21 burden is due on July 10th of this year.

22 JUDGE BAXTER: Let's talk about what claims were made  
23 in the PCRA Petition.

24 MR. PATTON: In the PCRA Petition Judge Lobaugh  
25 addressed the following issues. And I have a copy of that order

1 because I don't think it's --

2 JUDGE BAXTER: I don't think it's in the file.

3 MR. PATTON: No, I don't believe that it is.

4 JUDGE BAXTER: Because I believe they responded with  
5 the materials before that came out.

6 MR. PATTON: Yes. I have a copy of the January 31st,  
7 2006 order.

8 JUDGE BAXTER: I'm going to place this into the record  
9 without any objection, Ms. Servidio.

10 MS. SERVIDIO: Certainly, Your Honor.

11 MR. PATTON: Judge, we're just comparing.

12 JUDGE BAXTER: Take your time, I just want to look this  
13 over. What I was interested in was whether or not the Court had  
14 addressed the issue about his being incarcerated in that.

15 MR. PATTON: Correct, he did it in the, basically, in  
16 the sense of it being in and of itself a substantive --

17 JUDGE BAXTER: Not a part of ineffective assistance.  
18 Are you saying it was separate or part of the ineffective  
19 assistance? It was right after he discussed ineffective  
20 assistance.

21 MR. PATTON: Right, but the ineffective assistance  
22 that's discussed in here -- or the ineffective assistance claim  
23 is based on --

24 JUDGE BAXTER: On the guilty plea or the sentencing.

25 MR. PATTON: Yes, the sentence, that counsel hadn't

1 adequately explained the sentencing guidelines to him.

2 JUDGE BAXTER: Well, on Page 15 of the Ruling the Judge  
3 said, "His final argument was not included in the Petition and it  
4 has been raised to appointed counsel and addressed in the new  
5 merit letter."

6 MR. PATTON: Correct.

7 JUDGE BAXTER: And then it's the factual issue of  
8 whether or not he was incarcerated at the time of Count 183.

9 MR. PATTON: That's correct. It appears to me that the  
10 way it was addressed was that it was being in and of itself a  
11 substantive basis for granting the PCRA. Just the argument that  
12 I'm innocent of these charges and because I'm innocent, based  
13 solely on that fact, you can and should vacate the sentence.

14 JUDGE BAXTER: And I think Judge Lobaugh agreed that he  
15 should address it as that.

16 MR. PATTON: Absolutely.

17 JUDGE BAXTER: Okay.

18 MR. PATTON: That, I don't dispute. I mean, I disagree  
19 with the way Judge Lobaugh --

20 JUDGE BAXTER: I'm not surprised.

21 MR. PATTON: -- addressed it, but it was certainly  
22 raised. And the only reason I talk about and bring up the fact  
23 that it appears to have been treated as a substantive basis to  
24 provide relief is that, as you know in Federal Court, while an  
25 argument of actual innocence can be presented in a federal habeas



1 petition as a way of trying to get around procedural default, in  
2 and of itself, a claim of actual innocence is not a substantive  
3 basis for relief.

4 JUDGE BAXTER: That's right.

5 MR. PATTON: But it appears to me --

6 JUDGE BAXTER: Which has always been an interesting  
7 thing for me. This does not have anything to do with the  
8 Constitution, sideline, go ahead.

9 MR. PATTON: It's a strange -- I mean, it is a strange  
10 fact.

11 JUDGE BAXTER: Was it addressed by the district  
12 attorney in response to the PCRA, do you know?

13 MR. PATTON: There was no response ever filed because  
14 there was --

15 JUDGE BAXTER: Because there was a no merit letter.

16 MR. PATTON: Because of the no merit letter.

17 JUDGE BAXTER: Okay. Go ahead.

18 MR. PATTON: But the reason -- again, the reason why I  
19 highlight the manner in which it was considered by Judge Lobaugh  
20 is that, you know, it wasn't considered -- I would submit, "As I  
21 received ineffective assistance of counsel by having my counsel  
22 give me advice that led me to plead guilty to an offense I was  
23 not guilty of."

24 It was presented to the State Court as in and of itself  
25 being a substantive ground for the granting of -- or the

1 vacating of the conviction, being 183 of '98, the theft by  
2 deception.

3 JUDGE BAXTER: Mr. McNatt figured this out when he was  
4 looking at transcripts in his cell, is that how --

5 MR. PATTON: Looking at document sheets.

6 JUDGE BAXTER: Because, clearly, he never mentioned it  
7 to his attorney and he clearly never brought it up before, at  
8 least on the record.

9 MR. PATTON: There is nothing on the record during the  
10 change of plea that says I was incarcerated on August 6th of '98.

11 JUDGE BAXTER: What I'm getting at is, was there ever  
12 conversation that we know between him and his attorney that said,  
13 yes, I get it that you were incarcerated, but that doesn't matter  
14 and he went ahead and pled. There's nothing -- we don't know if  
15 they didn't talk about that on the record during the plea  
16 colloquy.

17 MR. PATTON: No. Now, during the sentencing hearing  
18 his --

19 JUDGE BAXTER: Did this just come out of the blue to  
20 Judge Lobaugh in the PCRA?

21 MR. PATTON: You're talking about at the time of the  
22 change of plea, is there anything on the record regarding an  
23 exchange.

24 JUDGE BAXTER: Right, at that hearing, at the  
25 sentencing. I mean, did Judge Lobaugh have that issue in front

1 of him prior to the PCRA, that you know of, from the record. I  
2 don't want to get into a, yes, we did talk about it from  
3 Mr. McNatt because that's a he said without the other person  
4 there to tell me; you understand that.

5 MR. PATTON: Right, correct. At the change of plea,  
6 there is nothing in the change of plea where there's a discussion  
7 about, I was incarcerated on August 6th of 1997.

8 Now, at the sentencing hearing it was talked about, in  
9 the PCRA proceeding and the videoconference the issue was talked  
10 about. But as far as at the time of the plea, no. At the time  
11 of sentencing his attorney -- when his attorney is making an  
12 argument regarding the appropriate sentence, the attorney does  
13 state that, "I want to bring to the Court's attention, those  
14 charges happened in a very short period of time. He's sentenced  
15 to a two-month to a six-year maximum," he's referring to the  
16 Lackawanna County sentence there. "And has been incarcerated in  
17 the State penitentiary since, I believe, mid July of last year,  
18 1997."

19 JUDGE BAXTER: And that didn't send up red flags to his  
20 attorney, we don't know.

21 MR. PATTON: But at the sentencing Mr. McNatt's  
22 attorney is saying --

23 JUDGE BAXTER: Is telling the history.

24 MR. PATTON: Right, and is telling Judge Lobaugh, my  
25 client has been incarcerated since mid July of last year. The

1 sentencing is on October 29th of 1998. And so he's been  
2 incarcerated since mid July of last year, 1997. So there is  
3 something at the sentencing that it should have caused some  
4 pause, but it was never brought to Judge Lobaugh's attention on  
5 the record in the sense of saying, these offenses are charged  
6 with occurring on or about August 6th of 1997, I was incarcerated  
7 on that date.

8 JUDGE BAXTER: Do we have any evidence that the reason  
9 the Commonwealth went with a plea to Count 5 and dropped Counts 1  
10 through 4 on the bad checks and Count 6 on receiving stolen  
11 property had anything to do with the elements of those crimes  
12 requiring a date certain? And that may be proof of theft by  
13 deception, which Judge Lobaugh talks about in the PCRA, did not  
14 have that requirement, there's nothing having to do with any  
15 theft?

16 MR. PATTON: The only thing there is in the record,  
17 Your Honor, regarding the plea is there is the written --

18 JUDGE BAXTER: Not written to this party.

19 MR. PATTON: All there is is the actual plea letter,  
20 the plea agreement that says Mr. McNatt's going to be pleading to  
21 Count 1 of 182 of '98 case and Count 5 of the 183 of the '98.  
22 But there is nothing in the record that discusses what the  
23 reasoning behind those negotiations were and why it was those  
24 counts that were selected for the plea rather than any of the  
25 other ones. The count implied --

1 JUDGE BAXTER: I'm not going to interrupt you anymore,  
2 go ahead.

3 MR. PATTON: The count that he pled guilty on the 182  
4 Case, the forgery, was a felony offense. And the offense that he  
5 pled --

6 JUDGE BAXTER: Bad checks are misdemeanors?

7 MR. PATTON: Yes, and the theft by deception was a  
8 Misdemeanor 1. And it would appear, I think, the bad checks was  
9 an M2. It looks like the theft by deception was the most serious  
10 count of the second Complaint.

11 JUDGE BAXTER: Of the second Complaint, okay. So you  
12 came forward to his filing of habeas.

13 MR. PATTON: Correct.

14 JUDGE BAXTER: He's frustrated that nothing's happening  
15 in Venango County on his PCRA.

16 MR. PATTON: Right. And Mr. McNatt had filed some  
17 stuff in various -- he had filed a petition with the State  
18 Supreme Court trying to get some relief from them, which was  
19 denied. He filed some pleadings with the Superior Court prior to  
20 his PCRA being ruled on, which were ultimately dismissed with no  
21 relief.

22 He filed a habeas corpus petition in Venango County, a  
23 State habeas corpus petition. That was one that Judge Lobaugh  
24 denied saying, you have PCRA Petition filed, you're represented  
25 by counsel. Whatever issues you're raising in your habeas

1 petition can be argued as part of your --

2 JUDGE BAXTER: State habeas petitions are a mystery.

3 MR. PATTON: Yes. No one can decide whether there  
4 really is a habeas corpus in Pennsylvania anymore or not. But  
5 Judge Lobaugh's response to it was if you were raising issues  
6 here in a State habeas petition, if you want to raise those in  
7 front of me they can be presented to me in the PCRA Petition.

8 JUDGE BAXTER: All right. So in his habeas petition  
9 his claims are -- and let's talk about -- delineate what they are  
10 and then let's discuss which ones will be a problem with  
11 exhaustion.

12 MR. PATTON: Now, the habeas petition which was  
13 originally filed as a Section 1993 civil rights complaint, which  
14 Your Honor ordered to be converted into a habeas.

15 JUDGE BAXTER: Because of it's relief; is that correct,  
16 because of his relief?

17 MR. PATTON: I'm assuming that's why your order was  
18 entered. That was done prior to me being appointed in the case  
19 and the order simply says that the clerks are directed to change  
20 it and we have treated it as a habeas petition.

21 JUDGE BAXTER: Does he have a problem with that?

22 MR. PATTON: No. What is now being classified as the  
23 habeas petition argues a number of things. It argues double  
24 jeopardy based on an argument Mr. McNatt was -- the offenses he  
25 was convicted of in Lackawanna County were the same offenses as

1 the offenses he was convicted of in Venango County and,  
2 therefore, there was a double-jeopardy violation. We will not be  
3 pursuing that claim.

4 JUDGE BAXTER: Pursuing that claim.

5 MR. PATTON: The paperwork in Venango County clearly  
6 establishes that the checks involved in the separate cases are  
7 separate checks and that there is no double jeopardy.

8 There is also an argument of denial of due process,  
9 denial of access to the courts, malicious prosecution, illegal  
10 detention and an unlawfully induced guilty plea.

11 The denial of access to the courts and the illegal  
12 detention, I believe it's fair to say that the denial of access  
13 to the courts was the frustration that things were not being  
14 ruled upon in Venango County. And therefore, Mr. McNatt was  
15 claiming that he was being effectively denied access to the  
16 courts because they had not ruled on any of the various -- or at  
17 least not ruled on the merits of the various filings he had  
18 filed in Venango County.

19 JUDGE BAXTER: His illegal detention argument stems  
20 from the fact that he says that he was not there at that County;  
21 is that correct?

22 MR. PATTON: Correct, and that he is not -- that he  
23 should be getting relief from that conviction, the theft by  
24 deception.

25 JUDGE BAXTER: And that was the basis of his due

1 process claim as well.

2 MR. PATTON: Correct. And that, therefore, he has  
3 served the maximum sentence on the forgery count that he pled  
4 guilty to on the 182 of '98 case. And hence, his claim, he's  
5 being illegally detained because he's saying he's detained past  
6 his maximum.

7 JUDGE BAXTER: Now, his unlawfully induced guilty plea  
8 claim was not brought as an ineffective assistance or can it be  
9 read both ways?

10 MR. PATTON: Your Honor, I would submit that a liberal  
11 reading of his petition, since it was a pro se petition under the  
12 United States versus Garth, 188F of '99, it's a Third Circuit '99  
13 case. It just stands for the general proposition that the pro se  
14 petition should be liberally construed to do substantial justice  
15 and that pro se pleadings should be subject to less stringent  
16 standards of specificity. And their complaint should be  
17 construed liberally. I think given --

18 JUDGE BAXTER: Yes, and then the Circuit does something  
19 like the exhaustion has to be exact. It's a tough call, but go  
20 ahead.

21 MR. PATTON: Well, there's not much doubt that the  
22 procedural default and exhaustion requirements of either  
23 intentionally or unintentionally have developed to the point  
24 where they're --

25 JUDGE BAXTER: They're case specific.



1 MR. PATTON: They're case specific. They're going to  
2 make it difficult for a pro se petitioner to figure out exactly  
3 what he or she is supposed to do.

4 JUDGE BAXTER: Because it's difficult for the --

5 MR. PATTON: The appellate courts can't agree on what  
6 has to be done properly.

7 JUDGE BAXTER: All right.

8 MR. PATTON: But be that as it may, I think if you read  
9 Mr. McNatt's petition liberally, the claim of illegal detention  
10 and the unlawfully induced guilty plea fairly presents the  
11 argument that he received ineffective assistance of counsel when  
12 pleading guilty and making a decision to plead guilty. With the  
13 argument being based on the fact that it was ineffective for  
14 counsel to instruct him to plead guilty to an offense that was  
15 alleged to have occurred while he was incarcerated.

16 And I think that when you read the part of his  
17 complaint that sets out the statement of claim, which is 15  
18 separate paragraphs that he's typed out basically laying out the  
19 facts he believes support the various claims he's made, that  
20 those facts set forth an ineffective assistance of counsel  
21 claim.

22 JUDGE BAXTER: Also, I will look at -- Ms. Servidio, I  
23 will look at the rebuttal to that petition filed to your  
24 response. And I take those arguments to be part of this claim  
25 and I do that under Garth and Haines v. Turner (phonetic). Those

1 cases which tell me I'm supposed to liberally construe the  
2 claims. Because often it's there that they are -- their  
3 arguments were good, their claims are more understandable. And  
4 part of that is the forms that we give them. The forms that we  
5 give them give them like a line to tell me what the claims are  
6 and that's probably why.

7 MR. PATTON: And, you know, Your Honor, also in the  
8 habeas petition, you know, they're asked to name the persons  
9 involved, not only does he list the judge, Judge Lobaugh, the  
10 district attorney's office, the clerk of courts, but the public  
11 defender's office, which he was represented through the public  
12 defender's office, Mr. Hindman, at the time of this plea and  
13 sentencing. I think when you combine the factual basis that he  
14 lays out, says that he's challenging his illegal detention, lays  
15 out the factual basis and includes the DA's office, the office  
16 that represented him at the plea and sentencing. That can be  
17 fairly read to read that he received ineffective assistance of  
18 counsel with regard to the advice that he plead guilty to that  
19 offense.

20 And we would intend to try to move forward -- well,  
21 let's me say that more precisely. The issues that we think have  
22 merits for the federal habeas petition are the claims of denial  
23 of due process, in that his plea was not knowing and voluntary.  
24 And that he received ineffective assistance of counsel with  
25 regard to the advice to plead guilty.

1 JUDGE BAXTER: And it's the later one that the  
2 government, the Commonwealth will argument is not exhausted.

3 MR. PATTON: Well, I believe they're going to argue  
4 that both of them are not exhausted.

5 JUDGE BAXTER: All right.

6 MR. PATTON: And the factual -- our basis for making  
7 our arguments is going to be that Mr. McNatt was incarcerated on  
8 August 6th of 1997, that's the date he allegedly committed the  
9 offense of theft by deception. At the change of plea, when it  
10 was read to him, it was explained to him by the Judge, that you,  
11 on August 6th 1997, committed this offense. That was how the  
12 offense was explained to him by the Judge at the change of plea.  
13 That, he simply could not have committed the offense as charged.  
14 Judge Lobaugh certainly corrected, it is theoretically possible  
15 to commit the offense of deception if a person is not physically  
16 present at the scene of the offense, but --

17 JUDGE BAXTER: That's starting to --

18 MR. PATTON: But the way that that was charged in  
19 Venango County -- the charge was Mr. McNatt himself passed these  
20 bad checks at Henry's Riverside Market and in the process of  
21 passing the bad checks committed the theft by deception.

22 JUDGE BAXTER: So you're arguing to me how Judge  
23 Lobaugh discussed it is irrelevant to whether or not it was a  
24 denial of due process, because the plea was not knowing and  
25 voluntary because of what happened the day of the pled; is that

1 what you're saying?

2 MR. PATTON: Well, to back up a step from that.

3 JUDGE BAXTER: Okay.

4 MR. PATTON: Because I cannot in good faith say that  
5 the due process argument was -- whether or not the plea was  
6 knowing and intelligent, was not addressed in the PCRA, because  
7 it was addressed in the State PCRA. I think if you read Judge  
8 Lobaugh's --

9 JUDGE BAXTER: Pages of it, yes, around the totality of  
10 the circumstances around his plea.

11 MR. PATTON: And I think probably the Judge Lobaugh's  
12 discussion of what he, Judge Lobaugh refers to as the actual  
13 innocence claim kind of goes part and parcel with whether or not  
14 the plea was knowing and intelligent.

15 JUDGE BAXTER: You think it should, because in here I  
16 don't think it does, he talks about separate.

17 MR. PATTON: He separates them out. He treats them as  
18 the actual innocence is completely separate. I can't argue to  
19 you a substantive basis for you to grant a federal writ of habeas  
20 corpus that he's actually innocent, so that based on that finding  
21 alone you should issue the writ of habeas corpus.

22 JUDGE BAXTER: I understand.

23 MR. PATTON: Okay. But we do think the due process  
24 claim has merit here.

25 JUDGE BAXTER: Because he wasn't told at the plea

1 colloquy or the plea colloquy was deficient in that it had a date  
2 certain.

3 MR. PATTON: Our argument is going to be it's not  
4 knowing and voluntary because he did not receive competent advice  
5 from counsel.

6 JUDGE BAXTER: That's two, I'm sticking to one. I  
7 understand your second one.

8 MR. PATTON: But that can also form the basis of a due  
9 process violation, not getting effective --

10 JUDGE BAXTER: Under the 6th Amendment, right?

11 MR. PATTON: If you get bad advice in entering a plea,  
12 that can be a basis for finding that the plea is not knowing and  
13 voluntary, or knowing and intelligent. So it can be a part of a  
14 substantive due process violation.

15 JUDGE BAXTER: As well as a separate ineffective  
16 assistance.

17 MR. PATTON: Correct.

18 JUDGE BAXTER: Okay.

19 MR. PATTON: And I believe we can argue that as a  
20 matter of Pennsylvania law, as Judge Lobaugh writes in his PCRA  
21 Petition, one of the requirements of valid plea in Pennsylvania  
22 is that there be a factual basis for the plea. And that if they  
23 did not establish an adequate factual basis for the plea  
24 Mr. McNatt did not receive all of the process he was due and,  
25 therefore, that in and of itself violates the federal due process

1 clause.

2 JUDGE BAXTER: Okay. I'm going to take a 10-minute  
3 break now.

4 (Break taken.)

5 JUDGE BAXTER: All right, Mr. Patton.

6 MR. PATTON: Your Honor, as we were discussing before  
7 the break, I believe that the habeas petition does raise a claim  
8 of ineffective assistance of counsel argument. Mr. McNatt  
9 received ineffective assistance of counsel with regard to his  
10 guilty plea and the decision to plead guilty.

11 I do not believe that that issue was raised in the PCRA  
12 Petition or was considered in the PCRA Petition. And so that  
13 issue was not presented to the State courts and is not being  
14 considered by the State courts. I believe that the ineffective  
15 assistance claim in the federal habeas petition, therefore, is  
16 exhausted because it is not --

17 JUDGE BAXTER: It's futile.

18 MR. PATTON: Correct, because you can't file a second  
19 PCRA Petition because he doesn't meet any of the exceptions for  
20 filing the second PCRA Petition. It wouldn't be timely if he  
21 tried to file a second PCRA Petition and there is no effective  
22 process for him now to file that claim with the State courts, it  
23 is exhausted.

24 Now, of course, since it was not exhausted properly, it  
25 would be procedurally defaulted and it would be incumbent on us

1 to establish that there is a way for this Court to excuse the  
2 procedural default. And we would propose to meet that under the  
3 Carrier Standard of showing that there would be a miscarriage of  
4 justice if Your Honor did not address the merits of the  
5 ineffective assistance claim.

6 MS. SERVIDIO: May I interrupt here for a minute?

7 JUDGE BAXTER: Sure.

8 MS. SERVIDIO: I see the ineffective claim in his first  
9 argument in his PCRA to the Superior Court. So it would be  
10 addressed in the State court.

11 MR. PATTON: Well, it's not addressed -- the  
12 ineffective assistance of counsel claim is not addressed by Judge  
13 Lobaugh.

14 JUDGE BAXTER: That's interesting.

15 MR. PATTON: It's not address to Judge Lobaugh and  
16 so --

17 JUDGE BAXTER: So the Superior Court might address it  
18 and might say that it was not raised below. Which is the reason  
19 we never want to get to these things in the federal court before  
20 the State court's looked at it.

21 Why don't you read to me what it is you're looking at,  
22 Ms. Servidio.

23 MS. SERVIDIO: It says legal argument, Point 1: The  
24 Defendant is entitled to an ineffectiveness ruling against plea  
25 and sentence counsel for forcing the Defendant into a guilty plea

1 and for refusing to file an appeal as requested. And then he  
2 goes into his argument.

3 JUDGE BAXTER: This is something that's always  
4 interested me a great deal. The opinions written by the County  
5 judges, statement of matters complained of, I guess they're  
6 called, actually dictate what's decided in the Superior Court,  
7 yet they are not often precisely what the Plaintiff has brought  
8 up or the prisoner in a PCRA case. And I don't know how the  
9 Superior Court treats that all of the time.

10 Sometimes I have seen the Superior Court just tackle  
11 the issue, sometimes the Superior Court has said under the PCRA  
12 findings of law it's being waived. I mean, I don't know what to  
13 say on that.

14 MR. PATTON: Well, Your Honor, it is clearly not  
15 addressed in Judge Lobaugh's opinion.

16 JUDGE BAXTER: That's correct.

17 MR. PATTON: And the ineffectiveness argument in the  
18 brief argues an ineffectiveness for failing to argue double  
19 jeopardy and for -- it does mention the actual innocence. But  
20 the Superior Court is not going to be able to address an argument  
21 that wasn't addressed to the State PCRA Court and wasn't  
22 addressed by the PCRA Court. The Superior Court will say this  
23 wasn't raised in front of Judge Lobaugh, therefore, it's waived  
24 and we can't address it.

25 JUDGE BAXTER: That's correct.



1 MR. PATTON: Just as any appellate court says, you  
2 can't raise issues for the first time on appeal. And the actual  
3 order that's under review by the Superior Court is Judge  
4 Lobaugh's order denying the PCRA. That order does not address  
5 the issue of ineffective assistance of counsel based on providing  
6 bad advice to plead guilty.

7 JUDGE BAXTER: See this is the argument that that  
8 Supreme Court case, that I don't remember the name of. It's the  
9 ineffective assistance of counsel for not bringing up an  
10 effective assistance of counsel. But then again, you don't have  
11 a right to an attorney on a PCRA Petition.

12 MR. PATTON: Mr. McNatt would not be able to argue that  
13 he received ineffective assistance of counsel in the PCRA  
14 Petition.

15 JUDGE BAXTER: As substantive claim, but he can argue  
16 it as to why he didn't exhaust, I think.

17 MR. PATTON: I don't believe that's accurate.

18 JUDGE BAXTER: You don't think that's right.

19 MR. PATTON: The entire ineffective assistance of  
20 counsel argument is based on the fact that your constitutional  
21 right to an attorney, to the effective assistance of counsel, was  
22 violated because your attorney's conduct fell below an objective  
23 standard of reasonableness and you were prejudiced. But if you  
24 do not have a constitutional right to the assistance of counsel  
25 at the proceeding at issue, by definition there cannot be an

1       ineffective assistance of counsel.

2               JUDGE BAXTER: All right.

3               MR. PATTON: Which is why --

4               JUDGE BAXTER: If it's been brought up to the Superior  
5 Court how in the world am I supposed to be able to tackle the  
6 issue here? The whole point of the exhaustion requirement, the  
7 culminating between the State and the Federal courts and to allow  
8 the State courts to tackle the issue, even though we know it can  
9 be said to be waived?

10              MR. PATTON: Because when you look at what was raised  
11 in the State courts, what was raised in the PCRA Petition that  
12 Mr. McNatt filed in Venango County and what was ruled on by Judge  
13 Lobaugh, it's not there.

14              Now, to the extent then if you're going the make a  
15 finding that this claim hasn't been exhausted, that would be a  
16 concession or admission on the part of the County that this  
17 argument was properly raised in the State court proceedings and  
18 was considered by the State courts.

19              JUDGE BAXTER: Or that if this habeas petition is  
20 premature.

21              MR. PATTON: There certainly is the argument.

22              JUDGE BAXTER: Or that we stay until the decision from  
23 PCRA Petition appeal.

24              MR. PATTON: Our position is you don't rule on the  
25 ineffective assistance counsel claim because it was exhausted.

1 JUDGE BAXTER: But I can't split it, it's a conundrum.

2 MR. PATTON: But our position is that the ineffective  
3 assistance of counsel claim is exhausted because it was not  
4 raised properly in the PCRA proceedings and therefore --

5 JUDGE BAXTER: Was it the case out of McKean County, I  
6 believe you were on it, Mr. Patton, where -- which case was it,  
7 the Frederick that was 20 years old.

8 MR. PATTON: The PCRA had been pending for 11 years.

9 JUDGE BAXTER: And we were able to go forward by saying  
10 that he had waited long enough.

11 MR. PATTON: Correct.

12 JUDGE BAXTER: Do you have any case law on if something  
13 is considered an inordinate delay if it means that the petitioner  
14 wins he would be out of jail, because two years isn't so long.

15 MR. PATTON: Well, Your Honor, the exhaustion  
16 requirement can be excused if there is an absence of -- if there  
17 is an absence of available State corrective process or  
18 circumstances exist that render such process ineffective to  
19 protect the rights of the applicant.

20 I would submit that given the circumstances of this  
21 case, in the sense that if you were to address the merits of  
22 Mr. McNatt's claim and they would be meritorious, the  
23 Commonwealth would have to release Mr. McNatt immediately  
24 because he is well beyond his max date. That having to wait for  
25 the Superior Court to rule on the issue, which could take years,

1       literally, that circumstances do exist that render such process  
2       ineffective to protect the rights of the applicant.

3       Mr. McNatt's rights aren't going to be satisfactorily protected.

4               JUDGE BAXTER: Have you looked for any cases?

5               MR. PATTON: The cases that I have found that have  
6       relied on those are the inordinate delay cases.

7               JUDGE BAXTER: But do any of them have the issue that  
8       the petitioner would be out of jail?

9               MR. PATTON: No, not that I have found.

10              JUDGE BAXTER: Yes, because that's a different set of  
11       circumstances.

12              MR. PATTON: Correct.

13              JUDGE BAXTER: It changes how much time is too much.

14              MR. PATTON: Correct.

15              JUDGE BAXTER: I mean, we all agree that 11 years  
16       pending a PCRA Petition is too much, but is two years too long  
17       when a man could have been out of jail six months ago?

18              MR. PATTON: We would submit that it is. Because if  
19       his claims are valid and I understand, you know, we aren't --

20              JUDGE BAXTER: You have to get past the merits.

21              MR. PATTON: Correct. If his claims are valid, he's,  
22       you know, already close to nine months past what his proper  
23       maximum was. And, you know, it's every extra day he has to spend  
24       in jail now is just heightening the penalty he's paying for a  
25       violation of his federal constitutional rights.

1 JUDGE BAXTER: Well, I know you have more to tell me,  
2 but I'm going to turn to the Commonwealth for a minute here. And  
3 you can put together your thoughts of things that you would want  
4 to say that you didn't. But this is where you hang your hat;  
5 isn't it, the exhaustion argument, isn't it?

6 MS. SERVIDIO: That's correct, Your Honor.  
7 Petitioner's counsel did give good background here. I know he  
8 made note to a plea colloquy and he read correctly from it and I  
9 would move to admit it.

10 JUDGE BAXTER: It's not in the brief.

11 MS. SERVIDIO: No, it's not, Your Honor.

12 JUDGE BAXTER: Any objection Mr. Patton?

13 MR. PATTON: No, Your Honor.

14 JUDGE BAXTER: We will place that in the record as  
15 well.

16 MS. SERVIDIO: And as far as the PCRA is concerned, I  
17 know that Judge Lobaugh did not address it when he denied the  
18 PCRA. But it was on the 14th of July, 2004, when petitioner  
19 first submitted it, he did argue ineffectiveness of counsel as  
20 well in his amendment to the PCRA, so it's also in his --

21 JUDGE BAXTER: It's in his rebuttal here too.

22 MS. SERVIDIO: And there's no telling exactly what the  
23 Superior Court would do in this case.

24 JUDGE BAXTER: You say its in the original PCRA filed  
25 by Mr. McNatt.

1 MS. SERVIDIO: Yes, Your Honor, which is on Page 59 of  
2 the Commonwealth's submission.

3 JUDGE BAXTER: See, County judges, whenever they write  
4 these things in the matters of Plaintiff on appeal they miss  
5 stuff. It's very likely that the Superior Court is going to  
6 discuss this issue.

7 MS. SERVIDIO: That's correct, Your Honor. Even though  
8 Judge Lobaugh didn't address it, he did maintain that his counsel  
9 was ineffective in both the PCRA and the amendment to it, as well  
10 as the appeal to the Superior Court. And the information itself  
11 that's on No. 183 of 1998 that we're discussing here.

12 JUDGE BAXTER: Yes, I have that.

13 MS. SERVIDIO: August 6th is the date -- it's on or  
14 about August 6th and clearly I shouldn't say clearly, I hate that  
15 word. But the dates given on the checks that the petitioner was  
16 aware of were in July.

17 JUDGE BAXTER: So where did that date come from, do you  
18 know?

19 MS. SERVIDIO: That's the date that all of the checks  
20 were cashed and they put August 6th down. That's when the checks  
21 came back as having been cashed, that's my understanding. They  
22 all bounced or were found to be not honored by the drawer at that  
23 time.

24 JUDGE BAXTER: So we're talking about a --

25 MS. SERVIDIO: I have it as July 12th through the 18th.

1 JUDGE BAXTER: Yes, I see that.

2 MS. SERVIDIO: And also, in the plea colloquy itself,  
3 his defense counsel --

4 JUDGE BAXTER: We're talking about a technicality  
5 mistake.

6 MS. SERVIDIO: He states specifically, actually, it  
7 says July 14th, now that I think about.

8 JUDGE BAXTER: It says the 14th on the first Complaint.

9 MS. SERVIDIO: I'm addressing the plea colloquy itself.

10 JUDGE BAXTER: Oh, yes, he read that. It says on  
11 August 6th.

12 MS. SERVIDIO: Actually, Mr. Hindman mentions July 14th  
13 through August 6th. But one of the checks themselves says July  
14 12th, so it would actually be, at the very least, dated prior to  
15 the 14th.

16 JUDGE BAXTER: And then the Judge said -- the thing  
17 that he read to me was what the Judge said, "Do you agree that on  
18 the 6th of August you did this," and he agreed.

19 MS. SERVIDIO: That's correct, Your Honor. I guess it  
20 goes to the interpretation of how you read the on or about 6th  
21 day of August and the facts behind that.

22 JUDGE BAXTER: Yes, but I think it's a different thing  
23 that's written here and what's in the colloquy. Because if we're  
24 talking about due process for the colloquy, due process at the  
25 time of the pleading, that time would be more important.

1 MS. SERVIDIO: Well, the problem then is that defense  
2 counsel makes a -- states dates different from the Judge,  
3 himself, and Mr. McNatt does agree at that time.

4 JUDGE BAXTER: And was it in the plea colloquy or it  
5 was in the sentencing argument that the attorney brought up that  
6 he was incarcerated in Lackawanna County.

7 MS. SERVIDIO: That's correct, Your Honor. And this is  
8 more muddled and that's why respondent would argue that all of  
9 these need to be exhausted in the State court. And as far as the  
10 ineffectiveness is concerned, that is addressed there as well and  
11 needs to be addressed there before coming to this Court, Your  
12 Honor.

13 JUDGE BAXTER: Can I have Judge Lobaugh's -- I'm sorry,  
14 go ahead.

15 MS. SERVIDIO: Then there's always judicial economy  
16 argument, Your Honor.

17 JUDGE BAXTER: More than just judicial economy, I think  
18 we owe a duty to the State court to let them deal with their  
19 problems in the first instance.

20 MS. SERVIDIO: That's correct. And I would cite  
21 Biccard and Connor v. Sicarelli (phonetic).

22 JUDGE BAXTER: And if it's actually going to be dealt  
23 with in the Superior Court.

24 MS. SERVIDIO: And I can assure you, Your Honor, when  
25 I'm briefing I will be addressing the ineffectiveness claim to



1 the Superior Court.

2 JUDGE BAXTER: And also the denial of due process, is  
3 that in here?

4 MS. SERVIDIO: I beg your pardon?

5 JUDGE BAXTER: Well, it sort of is that he attacks the  
6 plea. You don't disagree with that, do you, Mr. Patton?

7 MR. PATTON: The due process claim is argued and  
8 presented in the PCRA?

9 JUDGE BAXTER: Yes.

10 MR. PATTON: I do not agree that the due process  
11 argument --

12 JUDGE BAXTER: In a State way, it was brought in the  
13 State argument that the plea was not good.

14 MR. PATTON: That the plea was not knowing and  
15 intelligent.

16 JUDGE BAXTER: Tell me about State law in -- does the  
17 factual basis of the plea need to be absolutely accurate?  
18 Because they sort of -- that's what he was arguing, the factual  
19 basis of the plea, because it seems to be a factor here. Is  
20 there a factual basis for the plea?

21 MS. SERVIDIO: I think that the response that Judge  
22 Lobaugh makes to that is addressed in there.

23 JUDGE BAXTER: The factual basis was developed for both  
24 charges through examination of the Defendant by the Defendant's  
25 counsel and the assistant district attorney at the plea of

1 colloquy.

2 MS. SERVIDIO: It does not have to be exactly precise,  
3 if that's what you're asking.

4 JUDGE BAXTER: Well, here's what my question is,  
5 actually. Is the factual basis that which is spoken on the day  
6 of the colloquy, the plea, or is the factual basis what was in  
7 the language, which says on or about? Is it everything that was  
8 told to the Defendant before he pleads? Is there any discussion  
9 of that in the cases?

10 You see what I'm saying. If it's just what was said to  
11 him that day, then his argument is stronger. If it's all of the  
12 information he had going into the plea, his argument is weaker.

13 MS. SERVIDIO: It's all of the surrounding  
14 circumstances.

15 JUDGE BAXTER: It's a totality argument.

16 MS. SERVIDIO: Absolutely. It's not merely the  
17 statement at the time of plea, but it's the information that the  
18 Defendant receives prior to making a plea and he is informed  
19 exactly what's in the information and what he would be admitting  
20 to.

21 A lot of times pleas are not accepted because there's  
22 not a close enough factual basis -- well, I shouldn't say a lot  
23 of times. On occasion.

24 JUDGE BAXTER: My staff attorney just gave me the plea  
25 colloquy. On Page 21 his attorney says, "He's being held --

1 during the times these crimes occurred he was in Lackawanna  
2 County," in the plea colloquy. Do you see that, in the plea  
3 colloquy?

4 MS. SERVIDIO: In the plea colloquy?

5 JUDGE BAXTER: Yes, Page 21. Mr. Hindman, "He's being  
6 held -- during the times these crimes occurred he was in  
7 Lackawanna County." You were standing right next to him when he  
8 said it, Mr. McNatt. "He wished that I would bring it to the  
9 Court's attention when sentence is concurred, bring it into  
10 consideration -- the same time these crimes were occurring."

11 Now, it's obvious that they were talking about  
12 sentencing, because it's pre-sentence information.

13 MR. PATTON: Your Honor, I think they were talking  
14 about whether they were going to get a PSI. And if you go to the  
15 sentencing transcript, during the sentencing transcript they talk  
16 about whether there's a pre-sentence report.

17 JUDGE BAXTER: Should they use the one in Lancaster or  
18 Lackawanna County.

19 MR. PATTON: And the parties say, Judge, there isn't  
20 one, so we were going to get one from another County, they didn't  
21 have one. So there was a discussion about what his prior record  
22 score would be.

23 MS. SERVIDIO: That's correct. On the page before it  
24 does indicate with regard to the PSI.

25 MR. PATTON: And his attorney also was going to --

1 planning on arguing -- using as an argument for why the Venango  
2 County cases should be concurrent with the Lackawanna County  
3 case, or at least partially concurrent. The offenses occurred  
4 very closely in time to one another. But I see what where you're  
5 mentioning here on Page 21.

6 JUDGE BAXTER: Yes. I mean, the reason I'm saying that  
7 is Mr. McNatt heard it.

8 MS. SERVIDIO: And he does address the concurrency  
9 issue in the sentencing, defense counsel.

10 JUDGE BAXTER: I'm looking at Judge Lobaugh's opinion  
11 now, Ms. Servidio, and here's what I'm looking at. Page 16, the  
12 three elements of theft by deception are intentionally obtaining  
13 or withholding property, property belongs to another, and  
14 deception. Why should I not say that the intentionally or  
15 withholding property has to have been on August 6th? And how  
16 could he intentionally retain or withhold property?

17 MS. SERVIDIO: You're going to have to -- I don't have  
18 a copy of the --

19 JUDGE BAXTER: You know, if he had been -- here's my  
20 thinking on this. If they had -- and I'm jumping around from  
21 exhaustion to the merits of the claim. But my thinking on this  
22 is, if he had been charged or convicted or pled to passing bad  
23 checks, that's a different argument in my mind, because those  
24 could have been passed with his not being there. And the date  
25 would into the have been as crucial.

1 But if these are the elements for theft by deception,  
2 does he not have to on the date charged have obtained or  
3 withheld property and how could he have -- this is very  
4 difficult.

5 MS. SERVIDIO: Yes.

6 JUDGE BAXTER: Because he would have gotten the  
7 property that he wrote the checks for in July.

8 MS. SERVIDIO: So what where you're saying is that on  
9 August 6th he couldn't have intentionally withheld the property  
10 on that specific date.

11 JUDGE BAXTER: Yes, and that's what he pled to, so this  
12 is mighty confusing.

13 MS. SERVIDIO: Well, I would argue that what he pled is  
14 that, in fact, he did commit the crime of theft by deception.

15 JUDGE BAXTER: That's what he plead to?

16 MS. SERVIDIO: Yes. Those are the dates as outlined by  
17 his attorney during the plea colloquy. And in fact, Mr. McNatt  
18 does respond, gives additional information in the plea colloquy,  
19 not just to events that --

20 JUDGE BAXTER: Yes, I read that just when I was on  
21 break.

22 MS. SERVIDIO: It's actually Peddler's Village and not  
23 Beddler's.

24 JUDGE BAXTER: He says, "I signed the front of the  
25 check with a false name, yes." "What did you receive, cash and

1 merchandise?" Well, here's what I see, you guys.

2 MR. PATTON: Judge, if you follow that onto the top  
3 of -- the district attorney does some follow-up on some factual  
4 basis. On Page 15, just from what you were looking at, to where  
5 they say Peddler's Village and then Mr. McNatt says -- and he  
6 says Peddler's Village. If you go down to Page -- Mr. Grossi  
7 then starts asking questions. Mr. Grossi being the prosecutor.  
8 And he starts talking about -- he originally starts talking about  
9 the forgery at 182.

10 JUDGE BAXTER: Yes.

11 MR. PATTON: But if you go then over to the top of Page  
12 16, the second line, it says -- Mr. Grossi says. And at  
13 Riverside you cashed a check and those checks would not be  
14 honored." Mr. McNatt, "Yes, I forged them, yes." But it was --  
15 you know, the factual basis of the Commonwealth is that,  
16 supposedly, Mr. McNatt personally was there, passed the check and  
17 committed the theft by deception by doing so.

18 MS. SERVIDIO: So the argument here is just that the  
19 August 6th is big problem. Because it says on the information  
20 August 6th, and the Judge at the time of the plea colloquy stated  
21 August 6th, rather than saying specifically at the time on or  
22 about August 6th. Even though the information itself says on or  
23 about and even though the Defendant states in here that he did  
24 commit these acts. And not only did he cash the checks, he  
25 actually states that he forged them. That notwithstanding all of

1 that, he has a claim of --

2 JUDGE BAXTER: That is Mr. Patton's life.

3 MS. SERVIDIO: He's innocent because he was  
4 incarcerated on August 6th.

5 JUDGE BAXTER: That's what this boils down to, if I get  
6 past exhaustion.

7 MS. SERVIDIO: None of these claims have been  
8 exhausted. They are all still in --

9 JUDGE BAXTER: Still up in the --

10 MS. SERVIDIO: At the Superior Court at this time.

11 JUDGE BAXTER: I think the key on that is decide the  
12 issue of whether or not -- I mean, two years is not too long  
13 under the law, under the case law. But is two years too long  
14 when someone could be out. So that's the hard question that I  
15 have to get past first. If I get past that one -- and then, as  
16 you described it, it's the hard question. Is there anything else  
17 you want to say?

18 MS. SERVIDIO: No, Your Honor.

19 MR. PATTON: Your Honor --

20 JUDGE BAXTER: As I outline them, that's --

21 MR. PATTON: Your Honor, I will endeavor to try to do  
22 some more research to see if I can come up with a case solely on  
23 the question of is two years too long if the person is going to  
24 be out. I would certainly -- if I find something.

25 JUDGE BAXTER: I'm trying to go through all of the

1 cases in this Circuit where time is an issue. And quite  
2 candidly, the Circuit will let time be the issue if they want to  
3 get to the underlying merits. I mean, its' that obvious. If  
4 they want to get to the underlying merits of the case, they will  
5 find a way to get through cause and prejudice and miscarriage of  
6 justice. And if we find a case, that would be great.

7 MR. PATTON: If I find anything, I will contact  
8 opposing counsel first before submitting it to Your Honor.

9 JUDGE BAXTER: Why don't you take a minute and talk to  
10 your client and see if there's anything else you want to add.

11 MR. PATTON: Your Honor, we have nothing more to  
12 present. We would ask that you make clear to the Department of  
13 Corrections that Mr. McNatt's presence on the current writ is no  
14 longer required, that he can be get back, and he asks that they  
15 get him back to Houtzdale as soon as possible.

16 JUDGE BAXTER: Is that a separate order?

17 MR. PATTON: I don't think so. The writ says that I  
18 have to keep him here until you're done.

19 JUDGE BAXTER: And can I tell that to these gentlemen?

20 MR. PATTON: I think so.

21 JUDGE BAXTER: He can be returned to Houtzdale.

22 MR. PATTON: We ask that -- he has his visits coming  
23 up, and his visitor only comes once a month, and she's planning  
24 on coming the beginning of the month.

25 JUDGE BAXTER: And he wants to get there.



1 MR. PATTON: Correct.

2 JUDGE BAXTER: I can't assure you that you'll get there  
3 that fast. These things take a long time, I'm afraid.

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5 (Hearing concluded at 12:00 p.m.)

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C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, Heather E. Nass, a Court Reporter and  
Notary Public in and for the Commonwealth of  
Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the foregoing  
is a true and accurate transcript of my  
stenographic notes in the above-captioned matter.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_